IN THE CLAIMS

1. (twice amended) A method for treatment of heart failure comprising inducing phospholamban deficiency, wherein an exogenous dominant negative phospholamban (PLB) protein functionally attached to a penetratin peptide delivered to cardiac tissue induces phospholamban deficiency.

2. (cancelled)

3. (cancelled)

4. (previously presented) The method for treatment of heart failure of claim 19, wherein the mutations of PLB comprise point mutations.

5-11. (cancelled)

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12. (twice amended) A method for treatment of heart failure comprising enhancement of cardiac contractility by inhibition of PLB-sarcoplasmic reticulum calcium ATPase (SERCA2a) interaction wherein an exogenous dominant negative PLB protein functionally attached to a penetratin peptide delivered to cardiac tissue is used to inhibit interaction between PLB and SERCA2a.

13. (cancelled)

14. (cancelled)

15. (cancelled)

16. (previously presented) The method of claim 22, wherein the mutations of PLB comprise point mutations of PLB.

17. (cancelled)

18. (cancelled)

19. (previously presented) The method for treatment of heart failure of claim 1, wherein the exogenous PLB protein comprises a PLB protein with mutations.

20. (previously presented) The method for treatment of heart failure of claim 1, wherein the exogenous PLB protein comprises a truncated PLB protein.

21. (cancelled)

22. (previously presented) The method for treatment of heart failure of claim 12, wherein the exogenous PLB protein comprises a PLB protein with mutations.

23. (previously presented) The method for treatment of heart failure of claim 12, wherein the exogenous PLB protein comprises a truncated PLB protein.